

CAPSULE SUMMARY
BA-252
Mount Peru
10627 Jones Road, Kingsville
Baltimore County
1850 ca.
Private

Mount Peru is located in a distinct community comprised of three historic properties, which includes the primary dwellings known as Mount Peru, Ormar Heights (BA-359), and Chilham House (BA-251). The community is located near Kingsville and Bradshaw, overlooking the convergence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls at the Gunpowder River, one of the earliest settlement locations in Baltimore County. Members of the Taylor family historically owned this property, consisting of numerous tracts, as early as 1813. The property remained part of a single Taylor estate until 1917, when it was divided into the three separate properties with three architecturally significant dwellings. Individually, and collectively, these dwellings are excellent examples of the early settlement in Baltimore County. The property as a whole represents three distinct phases of architectural development, including vernacular log and stone construction, and the fashionable Italianate style.

Constructed circa 1850, the five-bay wide Italianate style dwelling, known as Mount Peru, is clad in weatherboard siding. Currently, the building presents its original center-hall plan with a standing seam metal pyramidal roof that has been clipped at the peak. Historic photographs indicate an Italianate style belvedere with a finial once crowned the building. The structure has been replaced with a carved wooden acorn finial. The roof is further accented with four interior end chimneys with decorative patterned brickwork and pierced caps. The house stands on a fieldstone foundation with dominant full-width porches on the nearly identical facade and rear elevations. The porches have half-hipped standing seam metal roofs and are supported with brick piers and Tuscan posts. The house sits on 110.66 acres of farmland, with ten historic supporting outbuildings, of the northeast side of Jones Road. These include a circa 1850 summer kitchen, a circa 1917 smokehouse, corncrib, hay shed, hay barn, washhouse, chicken house and outhouse and a circa 1940 machine shed and horse stable.

Maryland Historical Trust

Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties Form

Inventory No. BA-0252

1. Name of Property (indicate preferred name)

historic Mount Peru

other

2. Location

street and number 10627 Jones Road not for publication

city, town Kingsville vicinity

county Baltimore

3. Owner of Property (give names and mailing addresses of all owners)

name Kenneth C. and Mary E. Hold

street and number 10627 Jones Road telephone Unknown

city, town Kingsville state MD zip code 21087

4. Location of Legal Description

courthouse, registry of deeds, etc. Baltimore County Courthouse tax map and parcel M64/P193

city, town Towson liber 7962 folio 531

5. Primary Location of Additional Data

- ☐ Contributing Resource in National Register District
☐ Contributing Resource in Local Survey district
☐ Determined Eligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☐ Determined Ineligible for the National Register/Maryland Register
☒ Recorded by HABS/HAER
☐ Historic Structure Report or Research Report at MHT
 Other: _____

6. Classification

Category	Ownership	Current Function	Resource Count
<input type="checkbox"/> district <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> building(s) <input type="checkbox"/> structure <input type="checkbox"/> site <input type="checkbox"/> object	<input type="checkbox"/> public <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> private <input type="checkbox"/> both	<input type="checkbox"/> agriculture <input type="checkbox"/> commerce/trade <input type="checkbox"/> defense <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> domestic <input type="checkbox"/> education <input type="checkbox"/> funerary <input type="checkbox"/> government <input type="checkbox"/> health care <input type="checkbox"/> industry	<input type="checkbox"/> landscape <input type="checkbox"/> recreation/culture <input type="checkbox"/> religion <input type="checkbox"/> social <input type="checkbox"/> transportation <input type="checkbox"/> work in progress <input type="checkbox"/> unknown <input type="checkbox"/> vacant/not in use <input type="checkbox"/> other:
			Contributing _____ Noncontributing _____ —U _____ buildings _____ sites _____ structures _____ objects — j j _____ — 0 _____ Total
			Number of Contributing Resources previously listed in the Inventory II

7. Description

Inventory No. BA-0252

Condition

_____	excellent	_____	deteriorated
X	good	_____	ruins
	fair	_____	altered

Prepare both a one-paragraph summary and a comprehensive description of the resource and its various elements as it exists today.

MOUNT PERU (BA-252)

Constructed circa 1850, the five-bay wide Italianate style dwelling, known as Mount Peru, is located at 10627 Jones Road. Clad in weatherboard siding, the building retains its original square form. However, a wing, which extended from the north elevation of the main block, is no longer standing. Currently, the building presents its original center-hall plan with a standing seam metal pyramidal roof that has been clipped at the peak. Historic photographs indicate an Italianate style belvedere with a finial once crowned the building. The structure has been replaced with a carved wooden acorn finial. The roof is further accented with four interior end chimneys with decorative patterned brickwork and pierced caps. The cornice is molded wood with overhanging eaves and a bracketed fascia board. The house stands on a fieldstone foundation with dominant full-width porches on the nearly identical facade and rear elevations. The porches have half-hipped standing seam metal roofs and are supported with brick piers and Tuscan posts. The house sits on 110.66 acres of farmland, with ten historic supporting outbuildings, of the northeast side of Jones Road. These include a circa 1850 summer kitchen, a circa 1917 smokehouse, corncrib, hay shed, hay barn, washhouse, chicken house and outhouse and a circa 1940 machine shed and horse stable.

EXTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The symmetrical primary facade, facing east, measures five bays wide. The central entry, framed by a molded wood surround, consists of three-paneled double-leaf wood doors with an elongated central panel adorned with bulls-eye molding. The door is framed by three-light sidelights with a molded dado and is crowned by a six-light transom. Two elongated 6/6 wooden windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wooden sills and operable louvered shutters flank the entry. The second story of the facade is pierced with five symmetrically placed window openings, each holding a 6/6 sash. Similar to those on the first story, the windows are 6/6 with molded surrounds, square-edged wooden sills and operable louvered shutters. A one-story full-width porch dominates the facade. Five bays wide, the porch has a half-hipped standing seam metal roof that is supported by wooden Tuscan posts and pilasters. The roof is accented with a bracketed fascia board. A scroll-sawn balustrade has been replaced with horizontal boards. Brick piers that have been infilled with wooden lattice support the porch foundation. The deck of the porch is a tongue-and-groove wood floor reached by seven wooden steps.

The north elevation measures three bays deep. A two-story recessed wing once existed on this elevation. The first story of the main block now has three symmetrically placed 6/6 windows with narrow molded wood surrounds, square-edged wood sills and operable louvered shutters. The second story has a single centrally

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placed 6/6 windows with a narrow molded wood surround, square-edged wood sill, and operable louvered shutters. The basement level has a 3/3 window with a narrow molded wood surround and wooden lintel. The basement level is accessed through a small vertical board wooden door.

The west, or rear, elevation is almost identical to the facade, although slightly less formal. The central entry, framed by a molded wood surround, holds a six-panel wooden door. The door is adorned by three-light sidelights with a molded dado. Two elongated 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wooden sills and operable louvered shutters flank the entry. The second story of the facade is pierced with five symmetrically placed window openings, each holding a 6/6 sash. Similar to those on the first story, the windows are 6/6 with molded surrounds, square-edged wooden sills and operable louvered shutters. A one-story full-width porch dominates the facade. Five bays wide, the porch has a half-hipped standing seam metal roof that is supported by wooden Tuscan posts and pilasters. The roof is accented with a bracketed fascia board. A scroll-sawn balustrade has been replaced with horizontal boards. Brick piers that have been infilled with wooden lattice support the porch foundation. The deck of the porch is a tongue-and-groove wood floor reached by five wooden steps.

The southern elevation is asymmetrically fenestrated. The first story has two elongated 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wooden sills, and operable louvered shutters. In addition, the first story is adorned with a five-sided oriel window with a standing seam metal roof, bracketed cornice and paneled base. There is a central 6/6 window with two attenuated vertical 2/2 sidelights on each side. The second story windows consist of three 6/6 windows with molded surrounds, square-edged wooden sills and operable louvered shutters placed directly above those on the first story. The elevation is capped by the continuous bracketed fascia board and molded cornice with overhanging eaves.

INTERIOR DESCRIPTION

The interior of the dwelling was not accessible at the time of the survey.

OUTBUILDINGS

There are ten historic outbuildings associated with the dwelling known as Mount Peru, all located to the north of the main house. A stone, circa 1850, summer kitchen is still standing, just to the north of the location of the original wing. It is constructed of random rubblestone with a gable front roof clad with wood shingled. It is accented by overhanging eaves and a boxed wooden cornice. There is an inset central single-leaf entry with a lug wooden lintel and six-light and two-panel door on the south elevation. In addition, there is a 6/6 window with a molded surround and operable louvered shutters on the east side.

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Dating from circa 1917, the one-story tool shed is one-bay square. It has a gable-front roof of standing-seam metal, wood shingle cladding, and a poured concrete foundation. There is a single-leaf entry on the north side with a three-paneled wood door with a bracketed shed roof overhang. The roof exhibits overhanging eaves with exposed rafter tails. The side elevations each display a 6/6 window with a molded wood surround.

The circa 1917 one-story corncrib, one bay square, has a tapered form with a standing seam metal gabled roof. The structure is supported on rock-faced concrete block piers. It is clad with horizontal wooden slats and displays overhanging eaves.

A circa 1917 hay shed is also present. It is one story in height and one-bay square with a gabled roof clad in standing seam metal. Concrete block piers support the structure. It also has slatted vertical board cladding and a single-leaf slatted wood entry with cross bracing.

A circa 1917 one-and-a-half story hay barn displays a side-gabled standing seam metal roof. The barn is constructed with a wood frame and has weatherboard siding. A board-and-batten two-leaf sling door and a board-and-batten single-leaf door access the building on the east side.

A one-story washhouse is also still standing, circa 1917. It is constructed with a gable-front standing-seam metal roof and weatherboard siding. There is a single-leaf vertical board door on the south elevation and a six-light casement window in the gable peak. A water pump is located just to the east.

A small chicken coop has a gable front roof clad in standing-seam metal with overhanging eaves. A vertical board hatch door and a vent in the gable peak are visible.

A small side gabled outhouse with a standing seam metal roof was also constructed circa 1917. The small one-story building, one bay square, displays a single-leaf vertical board door and a vent in the gable peak.

The horse barn was constructed circa 1940. It displays a standing seam metal roof with a rear shed addition. The barn is clad with board-and-batten siding and has a stable overhang supported by bracketed wooden posts. A second story is used for hay storage.

A circa 1940 machine shed is also present on the property. It has a corrugated metal side gabled roof and is clad in weatherboard cladding. There are three open bays and a two-leaf board-and-batten door. The building sits on a poured concrete foundation.

8. Significance

Inventory No. BA-0252

C

Period	Areas of Significance	Check and justify below			
1600-1699	X agriculture	economics	health/medicine	_ performing arts	
_ 1700-1799	_ archeology	_ education	_ industry	_ philosophy	
X 1800-1899	X architecture	_ engineering	_ invention	_ politics/government	
X 1900-1999	_ art	_ entertainment/ recreation	_ landscape architecture	_ religion	
2000-	commerce	_ ethnic heritage	law	science	
	communications	_ exploration/ settlement	literature	_ social history	
	_ community planning		_ maritime history	_ transportation	
	_ conservation		_ military	_ other:	

Specific dates	1850 ca.	Architect/Builder	Unknown
Construction dates	1850 ca.		

Evaluation for:

_____ National Register	_____ Maryland Register	_____ X not evaluated
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Prepare a one-paragraph summary statement of significance addressing applicable criteria, followed by a narrative discussion of the history of the resource and its context. (For compliance projects, complete evaluation on a DOE Form - see manual.)

Mount Peru is located in a distinct community comprised of three historic properties, which includes the primary dwellings known as Mount Peru, Ormar Heights (BA-359), and Chilham House (BA-251). The community is located near Kingsville and Bradshaw, overlooking the convergence of the Big and Little Gunpowder Falls at the Gunpowder River, one of the earliest settlement locations in Baltimore County. Members of the Taylor family historically owned this property, consisting of numerous tracts, as early as 1813. The property remained part of a single Taylor estate until 1917, when it was divided into the three separate properties. The oldest of the buildings, dating from circa 1680, is an unnotched log dwelling, now part of the Ormar Heights property. In the period between 1772 and 1800, a stone vernacular dwelling, known as Chilham House was constructed on the property. Once joined under the ownership of the Taylor family, the property was improved circa 1850 by the construction of large Italianate dwelling known as Mount Peru. Individually, and collectively, these dwellings are excellent examples of the early settlement in Baltimore County. The property as a whole represents three distinct phases of architectural development, including vernacular log and stone construction, and the fashionable Italianate style.

OWNERSHIP HISTORY

The property is made up of three tracts, each containing a freestanding dwelling. The oldest of these is a circa 1680 log structure known as Ormar Heights (located at 10613 Jones Road). This building was subsequently enlarged by the construction of a two-story stone addition in circa 1800. The second dwelling, dating from circa 1772, is a two-story stone structure known as the Chilham House at 10631 Jones Road. The last improvement is a two-story wood frame dwelling, designed in the Italianate style, that dates from circa 1850 (located 10627 Jones Road).

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Edward Swanson settled this area of Baltimore County, located along Upper Gunpowder Falls, as early as 1665. Annanias Divers later owned most of the land between the delta and the Little Gunpowder Falls. Historically owned by a number of individuals, the property as a whole was later known as Mount Peru. It was purchased by members of the Taylor family in stages. One of the oldest conveyances for this land by the Taylor family consisted of a fifteen-acre tract known as part of Simm's Choice, which was purchased in 1673. The Taylor family, having emigrated from Ireland, purchased an addition one-hundred-and-ninety-two acres on the fork of the Gunpowder River, known as Pimlico, in 1713.

Robert Taylor (born in 1780) continued to add to the vast family landholdings. By 1868, Taylor's son, Benjamin Franklin Taylor, had gained sole ownership of the property. B. F. Taylor, born in Baltimore City, rose to the ranks of Colonel in the Second Maryland Regiment during the Civil War. By the surrender at Appomattox in 1865, Colonel Taylor was commanding his own regiment, the Sixth and Eleventh New Hampshire, part of the Second Division of the Ninth Corps.¹ After the war, Taylor was placed in charge of seven thousand Confederate prisoners.

Benjamin Taylor had made a petition in 1860 to the Commissioners of the Land Office in Baltimore County to have the vast landholdings of Robert Taylor re-surveyed. The re-survey was not completed until April 1885. This patent describes the land as containing 431 acres. According to the patent, one of the first purchases made by Robert Taylor included a portion of the land historically owned by Annanias Divers. This 1813 sale appears to have included "a part of Lot 1 and Lot 2," which encompasses a part of the property. On this tract, existing improvements included the stone house and log wing known as Ormar Heights. A 1798 tax list attributes Annanias Divers as the owner of a two-story stone mill and a log house (now the wing to the building known as Ormar Heights).

In 1839, Taylor had bought another portion of land that had been part of Divers' estate, which included the stone Chilham House. This land, known as Onion's Inheritance, was patented to Stephen Onion in 1746. Onion had subdivided this property, bequeathing it to William F.H. Onion and John B. Onion. The Onions sold both parcels to Annanias Divers in 1797.² It was ultimately conveyed or transferred to Salathiel Divers. Benjamin Buck, who appears to have been married to a member of the Divers family, acquired it in 1816. Buck also acquired part of the adjoining property from Baruch Fowler in 1816.³ Ortho Scott, trustee for the deceased Benjamin Buck, deeded 410 acres to Robert Taylor in 1839.⁴ Scott also sold portions to John Woodland who transferred it to B. Carter. Taylor purchased this part of the property from Carter in 1840.⁵ An adjacent piece

¹ J. Thomas Scharf. *History of Baltimore City and County From the earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*, (Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881) p. 922.

² Deeds August 17, 1797, WG 53/363 and WG 53/366.

³ Deed WG 139/979 in 1816.

⁴ Deed TK 392/435 September 19, 1839.

⁵ Deed July 10, 1840 TK 300/399.

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was transferred from Nicholas Maccubbin to Issac Ludley, who sold it to John Woodland, who then sold it to Robert Taylor in 1840.⁶ It is uncertain whether this was originally a Divers holding.

Additionally, from Buck's estate, Taylor purchased a four-acre tract "being known by the reputation by the name of the cottage and is situated on the road leading from the Franklinville Factory to the road from Kingsville to Onion's Works."⁷ The cottage noted in the deed appears to be the stone building now known as the Chilham House (erected circa 1772). As advertised in 1838 in the *Baltimore American*, Buck's property also included barns, sheds, store house, cooper's shop and several other buildings on navigable water.

Among Taylor's other purchases in 1839 were the portions of Annanias Divers' estate called Pardoner's Discovery and Federal Meadow. He also purchased Diver's Island, a Divers tract encompassing twenty-six acres. The final purchase made by Robert Taylor was in 1844, when he bought Peru Mills. This tract consisted of a forty-acre parcel also originally belonged to Annanias Divers. Salathiel Divers sold it in 1814 to Charles Crook⁹, who, in turn, sold it to Robert Taylor.

With the purchase of Peru Mills, the nomenclature of the entire land tract was renamed "Mount Peru." In 1843, the mill buildings were consumed by fire. During the ownership of Taylor, he lived in the stone dwelling known as Ormar Heights. By 1850, Taylor had the Italianate wood frame building erected on the property as the main dwelling of his estate. The use of the buildings known as Ormar Heights and the Chilham House by the Taylor family is unknown after 1850. The property remained in the Taylor family until 1917, when it was divided into multiple parcels and sold. The subdivision separated the ownership of the dwellings known as Mount Peru, Ormar Heights and Chilham House.

COMMUNITY HISTORY

The early settlement of the area was due to its proximity to the navigable waters of the Gunpowder River. It has been disputed that an early county seat was located on the property in the Ormar Heights log dwelling, but has since been dispelled as a misinterpretation of records. However, the land known as Mount Peru is located "almost within view" of the first county seat, which was located on Bush River in what is now Harford County."¹¹ Known as Old Baltimore, this site functioned as the seat for a number of years after the county's founding circa 1659. In 1707, the legislature proposed a change to a site on Foster's Neck, which would

⁶ Deed July 10, 1840 TK 300/398.

⁷ Deed Robert Taylor to Philip Snowden, May 16, 1860 Liber GHC 28 Folio 28.

⁸ *Baltimore American*, June 16, 1838. As quoted in Maryland Historical Trust File BA-251 and mentioned in John McGrain's *Roads to Philadelphia: Historic Background Philadelphia Road Corridor Study*. Maryland Historical Trust. November 1989.

⁹ Deeds WG 127/100 April 6, 1814 and WG 131/192 and WG 139/339 and Deed December 19, 1844 TK 348/26.

¹⁰ MHT Inventory Form, BA-251.

¹¹ Scharf, p. 923.

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function as a port of entry. However, the Queen vetoed the act and the seat continued to remain in Old Baltimore until 1712. The Foster's Neck site is located just south of Mount Peru on a tract of land across Foster's Creek from the nearby town of Joppa, which was owned by the Honorable John Carroll Walsh. In 1712, a new act passed and a new county seat was established in the port town of Joppa, also south of Mount Peru. This property was known as Taylor's Mount, which may have fostered some misinterpretation as to the association of the Mount Peru property and the county seat. However, at the time Joppa was established as the county seat, it was no longer owned by any Taylor family, but by Annie Felks.¹³

Joppa was also a flourishing tobacco market, which was an important cash crop, as the act that established it as a county seat also created it as a commercial center. The act stated that:

There shall be allowed to all debtors whatsoever, owing any tobacco to any person or persons whatsoever, or howsoever, such debtor bringing his tobacco to the town aforesaid, and there paying the same to his creditor or creditors, or his or her receivers, the sum often pounds of tobacco per cent for every hundred pounds of tobacco so brought to the place aforesaid, and there paid as aforesaid; to be deducted out of such debtor's debts, or allowed of in bar or discount of any creditor or creditors, in any court within this province.

Joppa thrived as a seaport town and county seat until 1768 when Baltimore became the dominant city. By 1881, much of the town of Joppa had faded and crumbled away.¹⁵

The early settlement of this coastal region of Baltimore County perpetuated the construction of major roads, the majority of which led to Joppa. This included a post road, traces of which are still evident in the Mount Peru survey district. Another of the earliest routes to Philadelphia from Virginia, which was also used as a post road, crossed Great Falls near Mount Peru at Onion's Iron Works.¹⁶ By 1785, the dangerous ford was replaced with a bridge. The roadbed may have been part of the present driveway at Chilham House, which linked to the present Jones Road.¹ Oral history has revealed that this house may have once stood as a roadside inn, but no conclusive evidence has been found. John J. Jones, for whom Jones Road is named, bought the Chilham House property in 1920. Jones also owned the nearby Charmony Farm.

The importance of these early routes was evident in their use in the Revolutionary period by many notable figures including Washington, Jefferson, Lafayette Rochambeau and Pulaski, as well as many European nobles

¹² Scharf, p. 923.

¹³ Scharf, p. 44.

¹⁴ Scharf, p. 46.

¹⁵ Scharf, p. 47.

¹⁶ McGrain, p. 2.

¹⁷ McGrain, p. 2.

¹⁸ McGrain, p. 2.

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Mount Peru, Jones Road, Kingsville
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and scholars.¹⁹ By 1813, congressional acts demanded improved routes, which were maintained by a private turnpike company. Some of the roads followed the original paths, including the crossing at Onion's Mills. This became Maryland Route 7 in 1940. Another road through the Chilham property once linked to the Governor Nice Highway named for the governor in 1937. However, as the governor was still living, the namesake was illegal and the road was called Pulaski Highway.²⁰ The route linked to the Philadelphia Turnpike.

Oral history also reveals that Chilham House may have been used as the slave quarters for the estate of Annanias Divers.²¹ Although no evidence to support the theory was found, it is known that Divers was a slaveholder. He advertised in 1810 for the return of his escaped slave, John Alexander, who had boarded the ship *Jolly Miller* in Baltimore to flee. Divers advertised for his return on a poster printed at the *American* office.²²

ARCHITECTURAL DISCUSSION

The Mount Peru House is representative of the Italianate architectural style that was popular during the early to mid 19th century. It appears to be illustrative of the transitional phase between the Federal and the Italianate styles of architecture. Characteristic of the Italianate style are the wide eaves with an ornate bracketed cornice, one-story porches and elongated window openings. Examples are often two or three stories with a square form and a belvedere or cupola, as evidenced in an historic photo of Mount Peru. The Italianate style of architecture was begun in England as part of the Picturesque movement, a reaction to the formal classical ideals in art and architecture. Mount Peru represents the transition between classical building and Italianate detailing. The style first appeared in the United States during the 1830s and was popularized in the 1840s and 1850s by the pattern books of Andrew Jackson Downing.²³ By the 1860s and 1870s, a more elaborate High Victorian Italianate style began to dominate the building type.

¹⁹ McGrain, p.4.

²⁰ Deed CWB, Jr. 1092/190.

²¹ Interview with Robert and Bette Langley, owners of Chilham House, May 2000.

²² Maryland Historical Society MHT Site BA-357, April 14, 2000.

²³ Virginia and Lee McAlester, *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, (New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988), pp. 212-214.

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CHAIN OF TITLE: MOUNT PERU

By 1798	Annanias Divers
Circa 1813	Annanias Divers to Robert Taylor
May 16, 1860:	Robert Taylor to Philip M. Snowden, Trustee for Estate of Hester Ann Taylor, To heirs of Robert Taylor: Benjamin Franklin Taylor, Joseph J. Taylor and Sidney Ann Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Ann E. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Mary C. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Maggie Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber GHC 28 Folio 28
September 29, 1868	Joseph J. Taylor and Sidney Ann Taylor, Robert A. Taylor, Ann E. Taylor, William H. Taylor, Mary C. Taylor, John W. Taylor, Maggie Taylor to Benjamin Franklin Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber EHA 59 Folio 443
March 7, 1861	Benjamin Franklin Taylor patent petition to State of Maryland
April 1, 1885:	State of Maryland Patent to Benjamin F. Taylor Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WRH2 Folio 118
November 30, 1917:	Benjamin F. Taylor and Mary J. Taylor, wife to Gottlieb M. Stengel Land Records of Baltimore County Liber WPC 491 Folio 111
December 13, 1934:	T. Bayard Williams , assignee for the default mortgage of Gottlieb M. Stengel, to Fannie Rice Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 943 Folio 417
February 17, 1941:	Fannie Rice to Harry U. Riepe, Jr. and J. Holliday Riepe Land Records of Baltimore County Liber CWB 1145 Folio 201
October 25, 1944:	Harry U. Riepe, Jr. and J. Holliday Riepe to Title Guarantee and Trust Co. Mortgage Records of Baltimore County Liber 1360 Folio 544
October 25, 1944:	Title Guarantee and Trust Co. to Harry U. Riepe, Jr. Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 1360 Folio 547
June 26, 1988:	Eleonor R. Holt and Richard O. Berdt, representatives for the Estate of Harry U. Riepe, to Neil M. Holt, Marion S. Holt, Harry W. Holt, and Kenneth C. Holt Land Records to Baltimore County Liber 7594 Folio 616
August 23, 1988:	Neil M. Holt, Marion S. Holt, Harry W. Holt, and Kenneth C. Holt to Kenneth C. Holt and Mary E. Holt, wife Land Records of Baltimore County Liber 7962 Folio 531

9. Major Bibliographical References

inventory NO. B A 0252

Baltimore American, June 16, 1838. As quoted in Maryland Historical Trust File BA 251.

Maryland Historical Society MHT Site BA-357. Narrative, April 14, 2000.

Maryland Historical Trust District Inventory for Baltimore County Historic Properties.

10. Geographical Data

Acreage of surveyed property	<u>110.66 ACRES</u>	
Acreage of historical setting	<u>431 ACRES</u>	
Quadrangle name	<u>White Marsh</u>	Quadrangle scale: <u>1:24,000</u>

Verbal boundary description and justification

Built circa 1850, the Mount Peru house is historically associated with the 110.66 acres known as parcel 193 located on grid 22 of map 64 in the Baltimore County Tax Assessor's Office.

11. Form Prepared by

name/title	L.V. Trieschmann, J.J. Bunting, and A.L. McDonald, Architectural Historians		
organization	EHT Traceries, Inc.	date	5/5/2003 updated
street & number	1121 5th Street NW	telephone	202.393.1199
city or town	Washington	state	DC

The Maryland Inventory of Historic Properties was officially created by an Act of the Maryland Legislature to be found in the Annotated Code of Maryland, Article 41, Section 181 KA, 1974 supplement.

The survey and inventory are being prepared for information and record purposes only and do not constitute any infringement of individual property rights.

return to: Maryland Historical Trust
DHCD/DHCP
100 Community Place
Crownsville, MD 21032-2023
410-514-7600

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Bibliography Continued:

Mayre, William B. "The Old Indian Road," *Maryland Historical Magazine*, Volume 15. Baltimore, MD: Maryland Historical Society, 1920, pp. 208-229.

McAlester, Virginia and Lee. *A Field Guide to American Architecture*, New York, NY: Alfred A. Knopf, 1988.

McGrain, John. *Roads to Philadelphia: Historic Background Philadelphia Road Corridor Study*. Maryland Historical Trust, November, 1989.

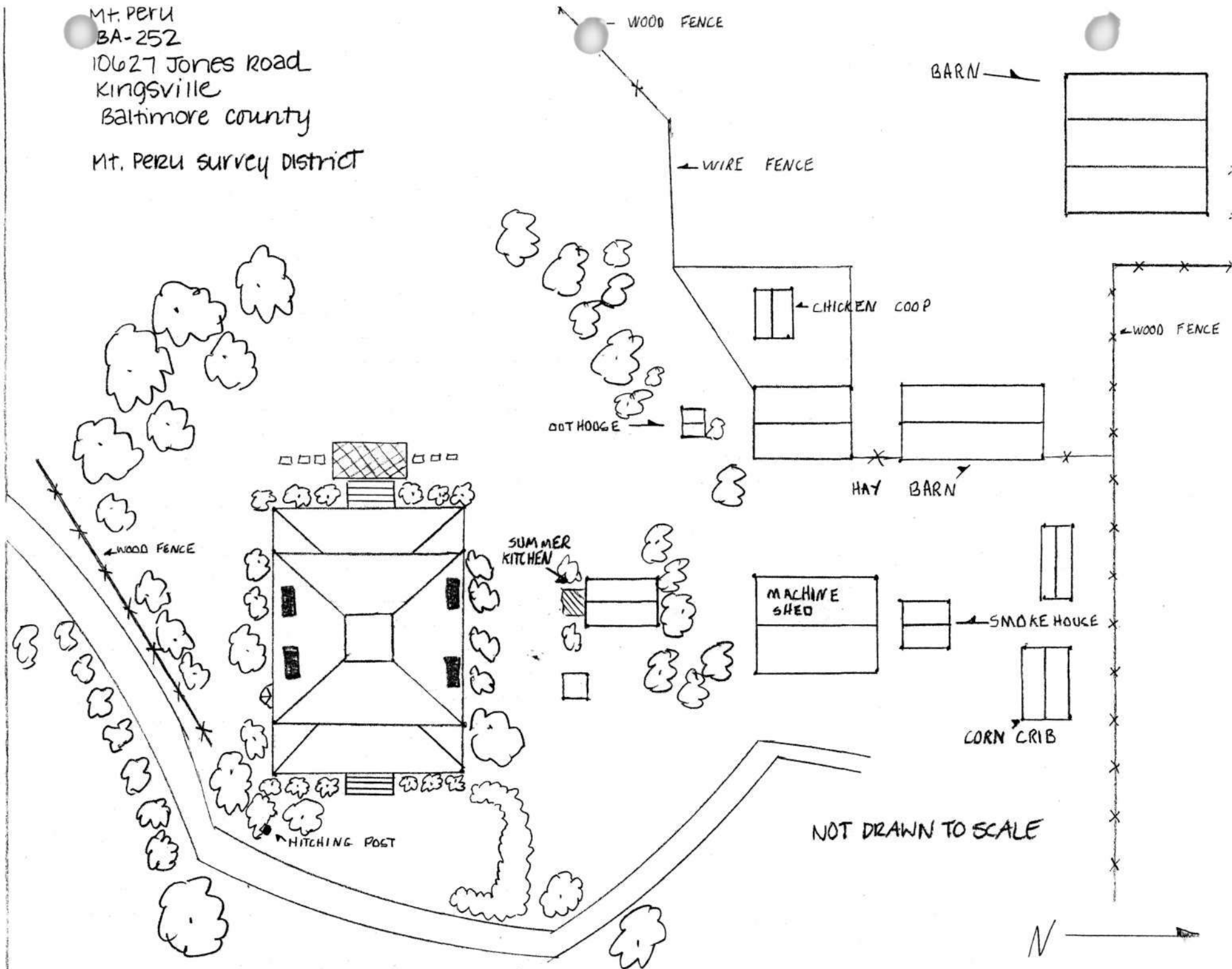
Scharf, J. Thomas. *History of Baltimore City and County From the earliest Period to the Present Day: Including Biographical Sketches of Their Representative Men*. Philadelphia, PA: Louis H. Everts, 1881.

Mt. Peru
BA-252

10627 Jones Road
Kingsville
Baltimore county

Mt. Peru survey District

JONES ROAD





BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

EAST ELEVATION. LOOKING WEST

1 OF 7

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JJ:*.!



BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5100

MD SHPO

NORTH ELEVATION, LOOKING SOUTH

2 OF 7



BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPD

WESTERN ELEVATION, LOOKING EAST

3 OF 7



BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

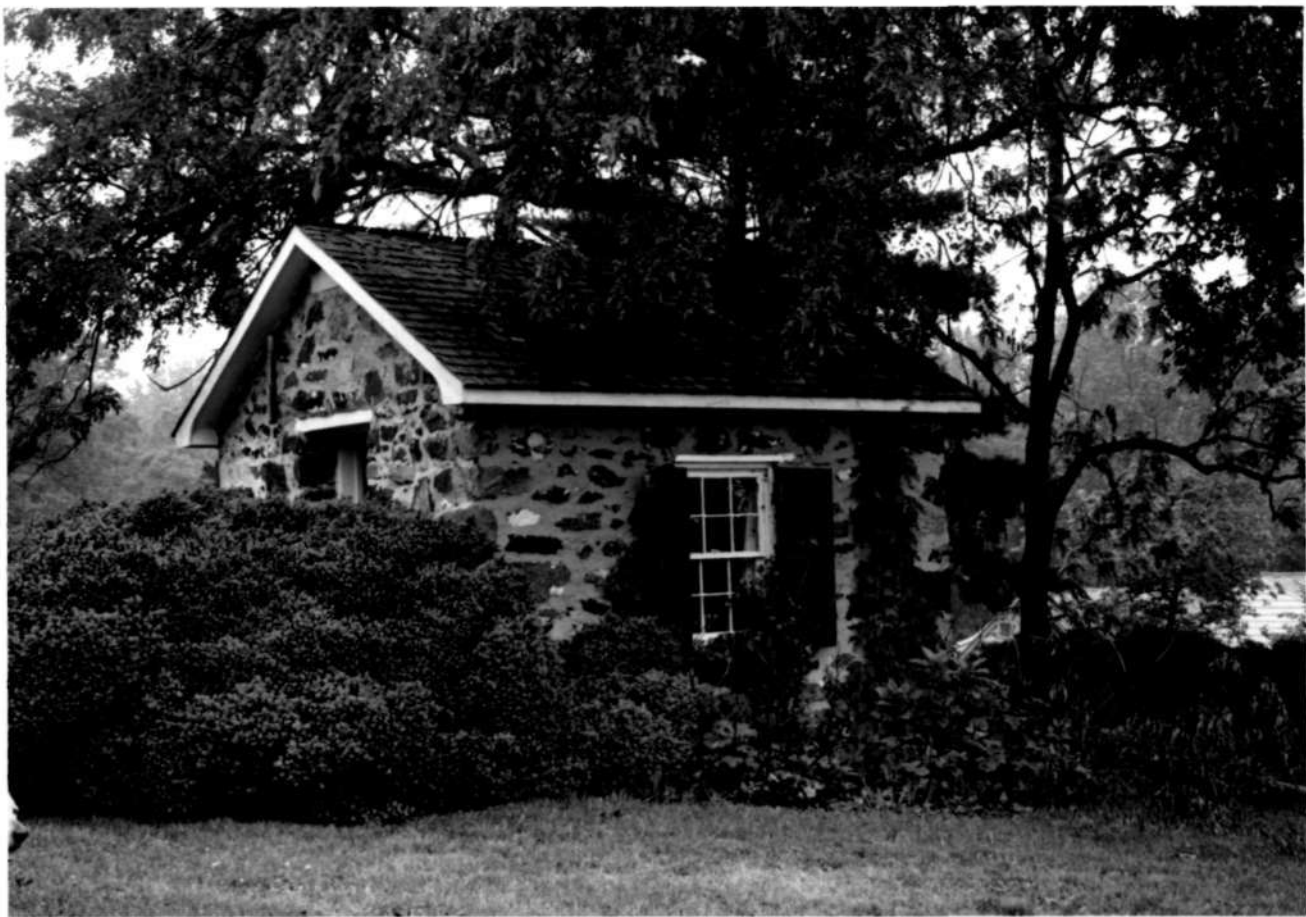
TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SOUTHEAST CORNER, LOOKING NORTHWEST

4 OF 7



BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

SUMMER KITCHEN: SOUTH EAST CORNER, LOOKING
NORTHWEST

5 OF 7



BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPO

MACHINE SHED: EASTERN ELEVATION, LOOKING WEST

6 OF 7



BA 252

10627 JONES RD

BALTIMORE COUNTY

TRACERIES

5/00

MD SHPD

OUTBUILDINGS (L-R: CHICKEN COOP, HAY BARN, WASH HOUSE
MACHINE SHED, OUTHOUSE) SW CORNER, LOOKING NE

7 OF 7

252 **MOUNT PERU** - 1851 - North side of Jones Road, Bradshaw. Built by Robert Taylor, Jr., a large land owner in the area during the past century. Once a show-place and center of social activity, including jousting tournaments; the house fell into disrepair until restored by the present owner. Large, white frame house in Italianate Federal design; stone foundation. Landscaped gardens, boxwood, holly, etc. The story of the former courthouse and jail standing on these grounds is based on a misinterpretation of records. Owners: Mr. and Mrs. Harry W. Riepe, Jr. Mr. Reipe was murdered by burglar on Oct. 3, 1986.

i. STATE **Maryland**
COUNTY **Baltimore**
TOWN **Bradshaw** VICINITY **Dist. XI**
STREET NO. **Jones Road**

2. NAME **Mt. Peru**

ORIGINAL OWNER

DATE OR PERIOD 1 85 1

ORIGINAL USE

STYLE

PRESENT OWNER **flu.* Hu*. HzuAj W/ Riip^/ ^<**

ARCHITECT

PRESENT USE

BUILDER

WALL CONSTRUCTION

3. FOR LIBRARY OF CONGRESS USE

NO. OF STORIES

4. NOTABLE FEATURES, HISTORICAL SIGNIFICANCE AND DESCRIPTION

OPEN TO PUBLIC

Built by Robert Taylor, Jr., a large landowner in this area during the early 1800's. Once a show place and center of social activities, fell into disrepair until restored by present owners. Landscaped gardens, boxwood, holly, etc. Nearby stands old stone house built in 1772; the old log wing was used as the Baltimore County Courthouse from 1692-1712, when Simm's Point was the second county seat. Robert Taylor lived here before he built Bit. Peru. Present owners, Mr. & Mrs. Harry W. Riepe, Jr.

(second HABS report)

E. Prances Offutt

HABS COMMITTEE OF BALTIMORE

COUNTY HISTORICAL SOCIETY

March 20, 1968

5. PHYSICAL CONDITION OF STRUCTURE Endangered

Interior

E xterior

6- LOCATION MAP (Plan Optional)

7. PHOTOGRAPH

3- PUBLISHED SOURCES (Author, Title, Pages)
INTERVIEWS, RECORDS, PHOTOS, ETC.

9- NAME, ADDRESS AND TITLE OF RECORDER

DATE OF RECORD



Int. Peru (1966)

BA-252



Int. Penn (1966)

BA-252



MT. PERU FARM (MID-1800's)

BA-252